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LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

This week will be sheep-shearing time In the Senate.

This is great weather for the farmers. Nature is sometimes a little erratic, but she never strikes.

The divine beneficence that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb does not avail to protect it against a Democratic Congress.

The end of the miners' strike is likely to be followed by a heavy increase in transportation business and a perceptible improvement in other branches.

Congressman Conn has been successful in accumulating a fortune as a horn maker, but it remains to be seen how successful he will be as a horn blower.

The result of the strike seems to indicate that Western miners ought to cut loose from those of the East. They have been sold out in the Columbus agreement.

There are thousands of ignorant foreigners voting in this country who could not begin to come up to the standard required by the new Constitution of Hawaii.

Because the returning troops of the Indiana Legion do not get a public reception they must not think their services are not fully appreciated. The people are proud of

The members of the Indiana Legion who have been seeing service in the coal mining region can give their comrades points in the art of war when the annual encampment comes on.

The new Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii ought to answer the purpose very well until the islands shall be annexed to the United States, which will undoubtedly be within the lifetime of persons now

The House at Washington having shown a disposition to investigate some phases of the industrial situation, why does it not enter upon an inquiry into the rumored conspiracy between many of the coal operators and the magnates of the miners' associations to bring about the strike?

The Indiana Legion has demonstrated its right to exist. The companies which were recently ordered out by the Governor responded promptly, and no doubt every company in the State would have responded with equal promptness had they been called upon. All honor to our citizen

So far as the Indiana miners are concerned the strike seems to have begun and ended in sympathy. They get no substantial advantage under the Columbus agreement. The Journal believes they ought to have an increase of wages, and would have rejoiced to see them get it. but their interests seem to have been lost

The Tammany Times, of New York city, gives the place of honor this week to Governor Matthews, of Indiana, his portrait occupying the first page, with a brief biography following on the second. It is a doubtful compliment to be put to the front in that paper, but the portrait is an excellent one and Hoosiers may point to it with pride as that of one of the best looking Governors in the country.

The official designation of the State militia differs in different States. Out of thirty-four States which have military organizations the official designation of the troops in twenty-two States is the National Guard, as the National Guard of Ohio, the National Guard of Michigan, etc. A few States use the term State troops. Massachusetts says Volunteer Militia, and this State calls hers the Indiana Legion.

Senator Brice has made a very specific and comprehensive denial that he was engaged directly or indirectly in sugar speculations, yet it comes out that it was he who suggested to Senator Caffery that he meet Mr. Havemyer, that he named his (Mr. Brice's) home as the place of meeting, and invited Havemyer to come there. For a person not interested in booming Sugar Trust stock Senator Brice was very accommodating, to say the least.

The great coal miners' strike is practically ended. The agreement made at the Columbus conference of operators and miners will be accepted as a finality in so many districts that it will be impossible to continue the strike in others, even if there is a disposition to do so. Under the Columbus agreement, which is a compromise of conflicting claims and interests, the miners in some districts will get more benefit than those in others, but however that may be, it will end the strike all along the line. The new scale of prices will take effect and bind both parties to

until May 1, 1895, subject to certain qualifications relative to the Pittsburg district, which is the most frequent scene of

THE HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the new republic of Hawaii shows, on the one hand, a purpose to follow closely in the wake of the Constitution of the United States and, on the other, a disposition to improve upon the latter in some particulars. The perpetual prohibition of slavery, the right of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, and other provisions of the bill of rights are borrowed from our Constitution. The distribution of legislative, executive and judicial powers each branch being separate and distinct from the other, follows our Constitution as does the division of the Congress into an upper and lower branch.

The points of difference from our Constitution show a disposition either to improve upon it or to accept changes made necessary by different conditions. Thus the President is to be elected for six years and is ineligible for re-election. This will be regarded by many as an improvement on our Constitution, though it cannot be claimed as such with certainty. The arguments for and against the change from our method have often been presented, and the fact that the framers of the Hawaiian Constitution have decided in favor of the change shows they are inclined to be pro-

The Hawaiian Constitution provides that

no foreigner can be naturalized and no person can vote unless they be able to both read and write and speak the English language, and to explain in English intelligently any part or parts of the Constitution. This limitation of citizenship and the suffrage is a decided advance on the methods in vogue in this country. Our Constitution leaves the question of suffrage the various States and that of naturalization to Congress, the result being that ignorant foreigners who cannot read, write or speak the English language can become naturalized and may vote four years even before becoming citizens. There is reason to believe that in the present temper of the American people they would, if they had chance, adopt the Hawailan method. The property qualification annexed to the right of suffrage and the provision that no foreigner can become a naturalized citizen "unless he be engaged in some lawful calling or employment, capable of yielding support, and possessor in each and every case of property within the republic worth, at least, \$200," shows a like determination to elevate the standard of citizenship and suffrage. Other points of resemblance to or difference from our Constitution show that the founders of the new republic have given very careful study to the framing of its Constitution and that it embodies very ad vanced ideas in regard to popular govern-

ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

There was a time when this expression cut a large figure in American politics and exercised an important influence in the differentiation of political parties. Current events lend a new interest to that period and show the disposition of history to repeat itself.

In 1798, the Federalists being then in power and Washington President, the effect of foreign influence in American affairs caused considerable jealousy and some alarm. Most of the newspapers of the day which opposed the administration were edited by foreigners and were very bitter and intemperate in their attacks on the government. The doctrines of the French revolution were openly advocated. Citizen Genet, a French agitator, had recently given the government a vast amount of anxiety and had come near embroiling it in a foreign war. Under these circumstances Congress passed some laws the avowed intention of which was to curb and restrain foreign influence in American affairs. The first of these laws amended the naturalization laws, extending the necessary previous residence to fourteen years instead of five, and reuiring five years' previous declaration of intention to become a citizen, instead of three. A register was to be kept of aliens resident in the country, who were to enter their names under penalty in case of neglect; and in case of application to be naturalized the certificate of an entry in this register was to be the only proof of residence. The second of the series of acts authorized the President to order out of the country all such aliens as he might judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or might suspect to be concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations. The third provided that whenever any foreign nation declared war against the United States, all resident aliens, natives or citizens of the hostile nation might, upon a proclamation to that effect, to be issued at the President's discretion, be apprehended and secured or re-

The passage of these acts caused great indignation in certain quarters and furnished a large part of the ammunition of the Republican, or Democratic, party of that day against the administration for the next few years, and had a good deal to do with the final defeat of the Federalist party. The first of the three acts, that extending the period of the naturalization of foreigners, was repealed in 1802, and the others became a dead letter, no action ever being

taken under them. It is a singular fact that almost exactly a hundred years after so great popular indignation was caused by the passage of a law extending the period of residence necessary for the naturalization of foreigners a very large number of intelligent and patriotic Americans should be found advocating precisely such legislation. The experience of a century, and especially of the latter part of the nineteenth century, has demonstrated that American citizenship is held too cheap. The Federalists of 1798 were not far wrong.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale has been taking a whack at the Presbyterians, and the brethren of that church who stand by the action of the General Assembly in the Smith case are highly indignant. Mr. Hale says, among other things, that "the decision of the assembly is an announce-

Church wants an uneducated ministry." He also boldly asserts that "every important movement in the Presbyterian Church has been in the direction of bigotry," and declares that "no self-respecting minister, claiming the right of all men to freedom of thought, can long remain in that church. When they go out, as they probably will, they will take with them the independence and progress of the church and leave behind nothing but dry bones." Presbyterians whose attention has been called to his assertions deny their truth with vehemence, but they are at a distinct disadvantage n proving their own positions, for the general public will persist in viewing the Smith decision as anything but a progressive and liberal step.

After taking away pensions from veterans who were entitled to them it was naturally to be expected that the next move of this administration would be to give them to undeserving claimants. If the Athon claim could have been passed on by Hoke Smith it would undoubtedly have been approved, but Democratic Congressmen, even if they have no more scruples than he, have a greater respect for public opinion and are inclined to fight shy of such self-evident frauds. The Athon claim will probably remain in the pigeon-hole where the committee placed it.

The police are doing the best they can in the O'Day case with their favorite suicide theory, but they can hardly make it work this time. Perhaps he pounded himself on the back of the head with a club before he jumped in the water, or perhaps he beat his head on the stone at the bottom of the canal after jumping in, but each of these notions has some points of weakness. There is a distressing probability that a murderer is at large, quired to catch him.

The eighth annual convention of the Western Association of Writers will open at Warsaw, Ind., June 25, and continue in session five days. A very elaborate programme has been arranged, and, if the enthusiasm of those who take part and those who attend equals that which evidently inspired the programme committee, a happy and intellectually hilarious time may be anticipated. Some critics might urge that the serious and profound literature rightfully to be expected from this dignified body, and which, if titles and authors' names indicate anything, is to be produced on the occasion, is hidden under too profuse a foam of verse, but this is a wrong view to take. It is true that the week's literary menu shows twenty-five poems, but these should not be regarded as froth, though they, perchance, be light and airy. They should be considered, rather, as the crowning flower of the intellectual effort to which impulse was first given by the association." Doubtless, Western poets would have written if the writers' association had never been formed-there is no way of heading them off when the fine frenzy fills thembut, perhaps, owing to the cruel and unappreciative publishers, the world would never have heard of them had not the organization given them opportunity to speak. These twenty-five poems, then, may be regarded as the blossom of the association, and if it bursts annually into an increasing mass of bloom, poets, at least, willagree that the society has happily fulfilled its purposes of being. That joy and peace will reign in Warsaw when the litterateurs meet is a self-evident proposition.

If the announcement is true that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is about to marry again the American people will wish her all happiness, and the congratulations will be more fervent from the fact that she has this time chosen an American and will presumably become a permanent resident of this country. Mrs. Sartoris has the respect and esteem of the people, not only because she is her father's daughter, but because of her own dignified and womanly qualities. It was soon known in a general way that she had made a mistake in her first marriage and that her husband was unworthy of her, but the outside world never knew it from her or from members of her family. With the self-respect and reticence characteristic of the Grants she kept her affairs to herself and gave no sign of her unhappiness. Everybody will hope that, grown older and wiser, she has made a more fortunate choice this time, and that her future life will go far to compensate for the past.

Harpers, once abject Cleveland worshipers, were out of harmony with the administration, but they really ought not to let their animosity include the women. Simple charity should have caused them to suppress that picture of Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet ladies which appears on the first page of the Bazar this week.

The News informs the public that Mr. Frenzel's canvass was in the hands of some of the best and most experienced pollticians in the city. Such recognition by the mugwump headquarters of light and sweetness must be very gratifying to the Hon. "Goose" Eden and associates.

The services of smelling committees of the Woman's Sanitary Society are greatly needed in numerous alleys and byways of the city. The odors arising from those regions do not all ascend to heaven; they remain and distribute themselves over large neighborhoods.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

Sugar is king-in the United States Senate.-New Albany Tribune.

The South may be in the saddle, but the Senate is in the sugar bar'l.-Hammond The inoffensive sheep will be fleeced of

his wool by the Democratic Congress.

—Connersville News. However it may be with the sugar, there is mighty little sand in the sugar investigators.-Shelbyville Republican.

The workingman who expects Republican wages in Democratic times is laboring ununder a mistake.-Frankfort News. A sheriff ought to be a man of the greatest bravery, presence of mind and good judgment. A weak sheriff is a curse to a community.-Evansville Journal.

The action of Governor Matthews in his

efforts to suppress the lawlessness of the

strikers should receive the approval of all lovers of law and order of every party everywhere.-Parke County Journal. A Democratic paper devotes more than one-half of one of its valuable columns to an elucidation of "Democratic doctrine" when it might have summed it all up in

one word-"sugar."-Muncie Times. A commentary on the peaceful, happy times since the "change" is seen in the fact that the militia in five States is now in the field to put down and hold in check lawless but hungry bands of idle men. —Warsaw Times. The Indiana militia is made up almost

entirely of striplings, but the conduct of

these boys at the scenes of mining trouble has been altogether so admirable that they

are deserving of the kindliest consideration and the highest praise.-Lafayette Courier. When counties are made to pay the expense of calling outside help to maintain the law and protect property these counties will elect better men to office and there will be less trouble and less expense to the State at large.-Anderson Bulletin. If the millions of mouths which are now

not only cease to need the American farmers' wheat but should send their working force into the fields to raise their own wheat it would inevitably lower its price the world over .-- Richmond Item.

The remarkable revolution in political opinions as indicated by the several elections this year in different States is not a surprise to the poll clerks, whose duties make them familiar with the political ments of all the voters of their respective recincts or territories. In this city the half dozen canvassers showed at the conclusion of their work an average of twentyfive voters who explicitly declared they would never vote another Democratic ticket. -Marion Chronicle.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Kind Consideration. Roscius de Hamme-I hear that you played to empty benches out in Plunkville.

Did you? Barnes Tormer-Not until the end of the first act. The audience was very kind and patient.

A Schemer.

"Now, sir," said the attorney for the plaintiff, "I presume that you will not have the hardihood to deny that you wrote a letter to my client asking her to marry you?" "I did, sor," answered Mr. Gafferty, "but I wrote it wid me left hand, sor."

Victims of Injustice. Nurse-Sure, ma'am, the twins have been

making a fuss all day, ma'am, Mrs. Olive Branch-What about? Nurse-It's because they can't have a

birthday apiece, like the Smith children next door. They think they have been cheated. Life Is Not Perfect.

"Life ain't quite the picnic it is cracked

up to be," said Mr. Hungry Higgins to his friend and companion. "Even when a bloke has a can plumb full of beer, he has to set up to drink it. W'y couldn't it be so that he could lay on his back and drink at the same time?"

MONSTER TELESCOPE

PITTSBURG TO BE THE SITE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

It Will Be Sixty-Three Feet Long, with a Fifty-Inch Lens-Gift from Mr. Carnegie and Henry Phipps.

PITTSBURG, June 12.-The dream of John A. Brashear, Pittsburg's famous maker of telescopic lenses, that Pittsburg and Allegheny might some day possess the largest telescope in the world, is apparently in a fair way to be realized. Professor Keeler, director of the Allegheny observatory, has also hoped that this might be accomplished. so as to afford local astronomers better facilities to pursue original investigation, and establish a name for western Pennsylvania in an astronomical line. Andrew Carnegie and Henry Phipps, jr., it is announced on reliable authority, have offered to contribute the greater part of the \$150,000 which will, at the lowest estimate, be required to equip the proposed observatory with the largest lens in the world. Mr. Carnegie, it is understood, stands ready to pay his subscription as soon as the details of cost and construction and maintenance can be

To establish the conservatory would require an outlay of perhaps \$200,000, as it is proposed to make a lens fifty inches in diameter. Mr. Brashear is confident that he can make a lens of that size, but to grind the monster pieces of crown and flint glass, which fit together to make an achromatic refracting lens, would take at least a year. Then time would be needed to get the glass, as it must be imported from France. The material must be free from flaws, and in preparing it many valuable pieces would probably be spoiled. An idea of the cost may be imagined when it is known that a glass less than a foot in diameter costs \$8,000, unmounted.

The tube for the telescope must be least sixty-three feet long, requiring a dome more than fifty feet in diameter. The largest telescope now in use, that at the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton contains an object glass thirty-six inche in diameter, but two others are now being made which outstrip it. One is a thirty seven-and-a-half-inch glass for Lowe Ob servatory, on Mount Lowe, in southern California. The other is being ground by Alvin Clark's sons for the Yerkes Observatory of the Chicago University, and will measure forty-two inches. Mr. Brashear would have constructed this huge lens, but the university people were in a hurry and could not wait for him to procure the glass and Alvin Clark's sons secured the order, as they happened to have a big glass on

A few years ago it was considered impossible to make such large lenses, but Mr. Brashear thinks the limit has by no means been reached. To grind a fifty-inch lens will mean infinite care, for the slightes, error will not only produce a defective glass, but also waste thousands of dollars and months of valuable time. Mr. Brashear's friends say there is no doubt that he can perform the feat and point to his present work as evidence of his ability. His most difficult production is the "grating," which is used in spectroscopic work. It consists of a strip of glass, on which are lines so fine that 20,000 are drawn in the space of one It has been plain for some time that the inch. The machinery for doing the work have found its way to my desk. Drs. is kept in a vault fifteen feet underground, and when in motion no employe or other person dare approach, as the heat of the body even several feet distant will af-

The location of the telescope is to be the mound recently purchased by the city of Allegheny adjacent to Watson Park, and which may bear the name of Riverview. Mr. Brashear and Professor Keeler, together with Mayor Kennedy, of Allegheny, and James Hunter, when they surveyed the site found the location admirable; indeed, the best in this section of the country. The mount contains about sixteen acres, and commands a view unobstructed by hills or smoke. From the summit, Sewickley, thirteen miles distant, can be seen.

RICHARD CROKER'S FLIGHT.

The "Boss" Didn't Want to Go Before the Police Investigation Committee.

NEW YORK, June 12.-According to morning paper, Richard Croker's determination to go abroad was taken within thirty-six hours of the sailing of the steamer upon which he is now a passenger bound for Germany. That he preferred to depart unknown to the general public is understood to be shown by the fact that he was booked as John Miles. Mr. Croker, it is alleged, had satisfied himself through the counsel of the best lawyers in New York that his attendance before the Senate police investigation could not be com-pelled. He was aware, however, from the experience of Judge Roesch last week, that he could be easily placed in such a position that his failure to go before the committee would be accepted by the press and public as a confession of partnership with the alleged bribetakers and blackmailers of the police department. Once upon the witness stand he would be at the mercy of the inquisitors. It was to avoid such a contingency, for which he felt the Lexow committee was preparing, that, according to the statement of the morning paper, he determined to put the sea between the committee and himself. The construction made is that by his temporary abode in Germany, where by courtesy he may be said to be watching over the education of his sons, Mr. Croker might close his ears to the demands of the public that he explain his connection, as the chief of the Tammany organization, with the alleged selling of offices and the extortion of blood money from the criminal elements of society.

Evangelist Under Arrest. NYACK, N. Y., June 12.-Captain Dunlap, an evangelist who has been conducting revivals in Nyack for the past week is under arrest. It is alleged that Dunlap embezzled several thousand dollars from the government while in its employ at Washngton. The secret service detectives who have been following the Captain all over the country, arrested him while he was talking religious matters on the street to one of his converts. The evangelist was handcuffed and taken away on a train. He made no protest.

Failure of a Lumber Man. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.-B. Holmes, a lumber man who operates mills at Ogemaw, Mich., made an assignment to-day to Henry Fink, before Court Commis-sioner Harper. Mr. Fink's bond was fixed

THE ATHON PENSION

COL. HOLLOWAY DISSECTS "PROOF" OFFERED IN ITS BEHALF.

The Adjutant-General's Office Contains No Evidence Favorable to the Claim Made for the Doctor.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal The Sentinel of yesterday contains a Washington letter which furnishes some of the alleged proof which the writer says was before the Senate committee on pensions that recommended the passage of the bill to pension the widow of the late Dr. J. S Athon, for alleged services of her husband to Jnion soldiers, and charges that I "did not know all about the Athon matter" when I wrote my letter to Hon. Daniel Waugh, charging that Dr. Athon not only never rendered any service to the Union army at the request of Governor Morton, but was the Governor's bitterest enemy, and was one of the leading members of the treasonable order of Sons of Liberty during the war, and was to have exercised the powers of Governor had the members of that treasonable orgaization been able to pass the "military bill," which was championed by the members of that organization in the Indiana Legislature of 1863, by which it was intended to deprive Governor Morton of the powers that were conferred by the Constitution of the State of Indiana. About one year ago Mrs. Athon called at

my office and said she was making an ef-

fort to secure a pension on account of her husband's services to Union soldiers at the request of Governor Morton during the late war. I told her that I never heard of her husband's being connected with the Union army, when she handed me a letter written to her by Dr. Athon while on board of an Ohio river steamboat, en route from Cairo to Evansville, Ind., in February, 1862, in which he mentions having visited certain hospitals and would report to Governor Morton on his return. I asked her if she had applied to the Adjutant-general of the State of Indiana to see what the records of that office contained. She said she had and that there was no record whatever of any service rendered by her husband to the Union soldiers. I told her if her husband had ever been requested by Governor Morton to visit any hospita' he would have received a commission or letter of authority, and that without such letter or commission he would not have been passed through the lines. Some weeks since a telegram appeared in one of the city papers stating that Senator Turpie had introduced a bill to give Mrs. Athon a pension. Old citizens who were familiar with the Doctor's war record were surprised. Letters were written to prominent newspaper correspondents to call at the Senate pension committee room and ascertain what kind of proof had been submitted in support of the claim, but no answer was received to said letters. The next news was to the effect that the bill had passed the Senate and was then before the House. A number of Union veterans, who have been smarting under the false charge that the pension roll was a roll of dishonor instead of a roll of honor, by the political friends of the late Dr. Athon, appealed to me to write the Hon. Daniel Waugh, who is a member of the House pension committee, and ask him to look into the case and see what kind of evidence had been presented to the Senate committee. Mr. Waugh answered that he had called on the clerk of the committee and was unable to find any evidence of any kind. Mr. Waugh wrote me that he remem bered Dr. Athon was credited with being a member of the Sons of Liberty, and said that while he would not oppose the pension ing of any person who was justly entitled to a pension, he would oppose any unjust

THE ATHON EVIDENCE. I then wrote him the letter to which the Sentinel's letter is a reply, in which the writer states that Vol. 2, Part 2 of the documentary journal of the year 1863, contained copies of five reports made by Dr. Athon to Governor Morton, of visits to Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va., Baltimore, Md., Winchester, Va., and that he signed with Drs. Wiley and Riddle a report which commences: "The undersigned physicians, appointed by your Excellency," etc. Now the fact is, that report was originally signed by Drs. Wiley and Riddle, and after their signatures were affixed to the same the following occurs: 'I concur in the above report-James S. Athon."

This indorsement shows on the face that Dr. Athon was not included in the appointment of Drs. Riddle and Wiley, whose services I remember distinctly. They were aged men, who were hardly able to stand continued service in the field, and applied to Governor Morton for letters that would enable them to take sanitary supplies to certain regiments then in the army of the Potomac, and in which they had relatives and friends. I gave them a letter stating their business and certified to their loyalty, and requested that they might be furnished with transportation for themselves and their supplies on all government lines. I never gave any such letter to Dr. Athon at any time. When or how Dr. Athon's name came to be attached to that report I do not know. I am sure it was never re-Wiley and Riddle were private citizens and were not given instructions, but went to the army as such and were not expected to make an official report, although such per-sons frequently did so. Governor Morton never sent more than one agent at a time to visit hospitals as remote from the army as those referred to, as he paid the expenses of such agents. I do not remember that special agents were ever sent to Washington, Baltimore or Alexandria, Va., as the hospitals at those places were visited regularly by the employes of the Indiana Mili-tary Agency at Washington, D. C. The name of Dr. Athon attached to a report of any kind from the army would no more have escaped me than would have the name of Jeff. Davis. It is more than probable that the report referred to was left with the State sanitary commission, and found its way into print with a lot of other reports at the instigation of Dr. Athon, who was Secretary of State, and as such officer had charge of the State printing, and wanted the report printed in order to prove that he had rendered some service to the

The report of the Senate pension committee stated that the statements in the report were based on reports on file in the office of the Adjutant-general of the State of Indiana. My reply to that statement was that there was not a line on file in the office of that officer showing that Dr. Athon ever rendered any service to Union soldiers at the request of Governor Morton, or any one else, but there was evidence there of his connection with the Sons of Liberty. The author of the Sentinel letter does not pretend to deny this statement.

A POINT TO BE NOTED. It will be noted that the alleged service of Dr. Athon was rendered in April, 1862, before his connection with the Sons of Liberty became known to the public, although it was known to Governor Morton and the military authorities. Dr. Athon was nominated for Secretary of State Jan. 8, 1862, and the exposure of the Sons of Liberty occurred in May following. The convention was a memorable one in the history of Indiana, and there are men still living who wish its record could be blotted out. It was at this convention that Mr. Hendricks declared in favor of a Northwestern confederacy, where the sentiment Southern defeats give us no joy and Northern disasters no sorrow," was received with cheers, and whose resolutions nowhere censured the rebels then in arms fighting to destroy this government. The men who controlled the convention, with a very few honorable exceptions, became the bitter and unrelenting enemies of Gov. Morton, as they were of all the prominent friends of the Union cause; old friendships were broken and men who had heretofore been prominent citizens were denounced to their faces and in the public press as traitors, and were not only passed unnoticed on the streets, but were neglected by society. Union men treated every man who was not known to be the open and avowed friend of the Union as its enemy, Dr. Athon was Governor Morton's bitterest enemy, and I do not recall that he was ever in Governor Morton's office after he was nominated for Secretary of State, but I do know that he was one of the men who were reported by the detectives as being active during the summer of 1863 in organizing the Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty. So bitter was Dr Athon's hostility to Governor Morton that Calvin Fletcher, sr, one of Governor Mor-ton's truest friends and ablest advisers, of his own motion and without the knowledge of the Governor, employed a detective,

Golden Circle, and was appointed to visit Indiana to extend the order, receiving a salary for the same. He brought a letter of introduction to Dr. Athon and became his confidential adviser. This detective reported regularly to Mr. Fletcher all of Dr. Athon's schemes to injure the Governor, which, I regret to say, were generally infamous and such as no man with the slightest regard for his character would ever permit to enter his mind, let alone suggest to others. Dr. Athon, like a ma-jority of men in the North who were plotting treason against the government, was a great coward, and he always sought to have his infamous purposes carried out by others. All of Dr. Athon's purposes were well known to Governor Morton. Does it look reasonable that in view of these facts that he would have any official connection with Dr. Athon? If Dr. Athon ever made any official reports to Governor Morton, what became of them? They are not on file in the office of the Adjutantgeneral of this State, where they should be.

POINTS AGAINST ATHON.

last report made by the Doctor to Governor

The Sentinel's letter writer says that the

Morton was dated Oct. 23, 1862, which was one month after Athon was elected Secretary of State. This report alleges that Dr. Athon visited the hospitals at Louisville, Ky., and vicinity at the request of the Governor. I would be willing to wager my life that such was not the case, as I remember perfectly well that detectives followed the Doctor to Louisville two or three times during that summer, and he always visited and consulted with prominent rebels, including Judge Bullitt, the leading officer of the Sons of Liberty, one of his objects being to get money with which to extend the order in this State. There is another reason why he should not have sent Dr. Athon or any one else to visit the Louisville hospitals, and that is because he had a regularly-appointed agent at that place, with several assist-ants, who reported the changes of location among Indiana soldiers each day, hence there was no work to be done there that a man like Dr. Athon could do. The Doctor in his reports recommends that a hospital be built at Jeffersonville to care for Indiana soldiers, in order that their friends might be the better able to visit them. This re-port gives the Doctor away, as every man who knew anything about the army or the business he pretends he was engaged in knows that the States did not build hospitals for United States soldiers at such points as Jeffersonville, and if he had ever received any instructions from Governor Morton's office he would have known that Governor Morton was very much opposed to hospitals at such points as Jeffersonville, and all agents were instructed to use every possible effort to secure the transfer of Indiana soldiers to hospitals at this place, from which they could be given furloughs and sent home to be nursed back to health by their wives or mothers. Agents were instructed to report all surgeons of his-pitals who refused to grant such requests, where the patient was able to make the trip. The Governor had found by experience that the sick and wounded recovere much more rapidly at home than they would in any hospital, no matter how well conducted, and all agents were supplied with blanks which, when properly filled out, signed and presented at any railroad ticket office, transportation would be fur-nished to any point in the State of Indiana. By the time this report was made Dr. Athon had become very obnoxious to the loyal people of the State, and he made an effort to convince every loyal man he came in contact with that he had been misrepresented and was the friend of the Union soldier. He did not desire to go down in history as a disloyal man, and, having charge of the printing of the volume called the "Documentary Journal," he could have inserted the report alluded to in the same without the slightest trouble.

Now, if all the Sentinel writer says of Dr. Athon's services were true, still Mrs. Athon would not be entitled to a pension on that account, as there is no testiany disability by reason of such service, and, besides, Dr. I. C. Walker, of this city, in an address before a medical soclety in this city stated positively that Dr. Athon ejoyed perfect health up to September, 1875, which was within a month of the time he died. I am informed that there is nothing in the affidavit made by Dr. Jameson that even hints at any connection between the service alleged to be rendered by Dr. Athon to the Union soldiers and his death. I have no doubt that Dr. Athon represented to Dr. Jameson as well as others that he was visiting hospitals by the request of Governor Morton; he did a great many things much more dishonorable than that in connection with Indiana's war Governor. Their recital would nake a

Take it for granted that Dr. Athon was a loyal man up to the date of his election as Secretary of State, in October, 1869 Did he remain so. There is sworn evidence that he did not, and that he threw all the influence he could command against the Union cause. Jeff Davis, General Lee and many other prominent officers of the confederate army were loyal to the government until

they lost the offices. In answer to the statement that the Republican pension committee of last session passed this bill, I have only to say that the Republican party are the friends of the veterans, and, supposing the evidence submitted by Senator Turple to be true, and as Senator Turple suppressed all knowledge of Dr. Athon's war record from the committee, I do not wonder that they passed the bill. W. R. HOLLOWAY. Indianapolis, June 12.

CAUSED A PANIC.

Doorkeeper of the Chicago Board of Trade Found Suffering with Smallpox.

CHICAGO, June 12,-Theodore Nevins, one of the doorkeepers of the Board of Trade, was taken away in the smallpox ambulance to-day. He was attending to his duties as usual, unaware that the reddish eruption on his nose and face had any connection with the dread disease. He must have spoken to and been in contact with dozens of the members before the true cause of the eruption was Those who had been compelled to rub against him in passing in and out are feeling rather uncomfortable. Some wild talk of the Board of Trade having been quarantined was premature. No action of this sort has yet been taken. The gallery at the time Nevins's condition became known contained about fifty visitors, who fled thoroughly alarmed. It is said that Nevins has been ill with the disease three weeks and all the time on duty.

Count Mitkiewie Married.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12 .- Count Eugene de Mitklewic, of Chinese concession fame, and Miss Ethel Small, eighteen years of age, of Melvale, Baltimore county, were married here last night in rather a mysterious way. The license was procured late in the afternoon by a private detective. Count Mitkiewic came over from Washington last night and, accompanied by Miss Small, the detective, two other men and a woman, drove to the residence of Rev. C. Ernest Smith, of St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, where the marriage was performed at 10 o'clock. The Count said he had been married twice before. He and his bride are now at Washington

Jack McAuliffe Must Pay \$1,750. NEW YORK, June 12.-In the suit of James Stoddard, of Paterson, N. J., to recover \$1,500, which he put up to back Austin Gibbons in a contest with Jack Mc-Auliffe, Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, decided in favor of the plaintiff on the ground that the money deposited was on a contingent event and plaintiff had a right to the return of the money. The expenses, which are assessed against Mo-Auliffe, make the sum which he must pay Stoddard \$1,750.

Will Walk 1,000 Miles on the Rails. WACO, Tex., June 12.-A novel feat in athletic performance is in progress in Texas now. Professor Hugo, of Fort Worth, has signed a contract to walk one thousand miles on steel rails of the railroads, to average not less than twenty miles per day for \$5,000. He started from Fort Worth four days ago and arrived here late yesterday afternoon. He goes to Galveston, and from there back to Chicago via Dallas. He left this morning for the South.

Fine: \$1,000 for Starving His Wife. RUTLAND, Vt., June 12.-Isaac Hanks, an aged miser, charged with having caused the death of his wife by denying her sufficient food, has been found guilty by the jury in Salem, N. Y., where he was taken for trial. A recommendation of mercy accompanied the verdict and the offender, who is said to be worth more than \$70,000 was let off on a fine of \$1,000 and costs. Hanks is seventy years old.

Captain and Nine Men Lost. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12 .- Word has been received of the dismasting of the British ship Cambrian Chief, off the South American coast. The Cambrian Chief was on her way from New Castle for Coquimbo, whence she was to sail for San Francisco. Captain Thomas and nine seamen were

A Gift from William Deering. CHICAGO, June 12.-William Deering, the arvest machine manufacturer, has given \$50,000 to the medical school of the Northwestern University. The gift is to be used in founding a new professorship in honor of Dr. N. S. Davis, of this city.